WATERVILLE, May 2, 1876.

From All Parts of the Old World.

EMMA ABBOTT'S DEBUT.

English Universities' Oarsmen to Contest in the Centennial Reguttus.

EXTRADITION ENTANGLEMENTS.

British Cabinet Preparations for the Release of Winslow, Gray and Brent.

THE SULTAN'S ARMY LOSSES.

The King of Dahomey's War Challenge Accepted by the English.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COUNCIL.

Spanish Cabinet Conference With the Basques' Delegates.

The Turks Claim a Grand Triumph.

MISS EMMA ABBOTT'S DEBUT.

A FIRST APPEABANCE AT COVERT GARDEN-THE DAUGETER OF THE REGIMENT-AN ENTHU-

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.)

Miss Emma Abbott made a very successful début 18 Daughter of the Regiment at Covent Garden toaight. Though her acting leaves something to be legired she possesses a voice of great nower and purity, and is almost perfect in her rendering of the

She was twice recalled after the first ac-

HER INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC. Miss Abbott was first brought into public notice

in the columns of the HERALD on the 27th of No-PRESS OPINION OF THE AMERICAN ARTISTE.

Standard says of Miss Abbott, who made her

soice is carefully cultivated and she acts well. Her next appearance will be looked for with interest.

MISS ABBOTT'S LIPE AND PROPESSIONAL CARKER.
[Emma Abbott was born in Wisconsin, and although at early age she developed wonderful musical talent id a voice of axceptional sweetness, yet there was little encouragement given to her, owing to the humble streumstances of her parents. At fourteen years of streamstances of her parents. At fourteen years of age she had the good fortune to meet Miss Kellogg at Toledo, Onio. She called on the great prima donna and asked her with chillike simplicity, "Will you please hear me sing?" A cordial compliance greeted her request. The rest is soon told, and it is a story that more deeply will enshrine in universal loving remembrance America's representative cantatrice. Miss Kellogg discovered undeveloped purity, sweetness and power of he ice, and placed her under the care of our best musica voice, and placed her under the care of our best musical teachers. Mmc. Nilsson heard her sing at Dr. Chapin's church in this city, and at the close of the services the Swedish Nightingale, with the enthusiasm of genius greeting kindred genius, rushed up to her, introduced herself, embraced her, and said, "You can sing as well I can; there are golden ducats in your voice." The rowing talent of the fair young singer induced a num sufficient to send her to Italy, where she received the most valuable instruction, and where renowned maceiri predicted a brilliant career for her. There she red by the indefati

## THE CENTENNIAL REGATTAS.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES' REPRESENTATIVE CARS-MEN TO CONTEST IN AMERICA-PREPARA TIONS FOR PHILADELPHIA-CAMBRIDGE WILL CERTAINLY SEND A CREW-THE DAY POR BARATOGA-ENGLISHMEN MAY BE PRESENT AT

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE MERALD BY CABLE.] CAMBRIDGE, May 2, 1876.

Mr. Rees has arrived from Oxford. He asks for representative crews, not college ones, for Saratoga. PLEASING RESULTS.

His proposals are greatly appreciated. Crews from both universities—from Cambridge certainly will go to Philadelphia.

He waits for a meeting, which is to be held to-morrow, to decide about a representation as Saratoga. THE BOATS AND THE DAY.

Mr. Rees undertakes that the Saratoga race shall be fours, not sixes, and fixes any day before the 15th of August, in order to allow the crews to attend both

regattas. OXFORD MAY BE REPRESENTED. He thinks that an Oxford crew will go to Saratoga if Cambridge goes. The Cambridge men will be present at both events in America on the underanding that the Saratoga event is fixed for the beminning of August.

ENGLAND.

WINSLOW TO BE RELEASED-OFFICIAL INFORMA-TION FROM DOWNING STREET TO WASHING-TON-GRAY AND BRENT APPROACHING THEIR TERM OF FREEDOM-LEGAL POINTS AGAINST

DISBARLI'S PRECEDENT.

LONDON, May 2, 1876. The British government has informed the American egation that it will release Winslow to-morrow Wednesday), and that the two other prisoners, Gray, if New York, and Brent, of Louisville, whose extradiion is also claimed, will be released when their terms

THE FORMAL REPLY TO THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT. At hough this notification has been given, the English government has not formally replied to America's argu-ment, owing to the absence of Lord Derby, caused by the recent death of his mother.

In addition to the arguments already made public touching the interpretation of the Act of 1870, America has adduced as a precedent a case occurring in 1871, sherein Chief Juntice Cockburn ordered the surrender o France under similar circumstances, upon the mere spinion of the French Consul that the prisoner would only be tried for the offence for which he was extra-STRONG POINTS PROM WASHINGTON. ined, the Chief Justice remarking, obiter, that even without the Consul's assurance he should have decided

THE PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION POLICY. A report is current that the opposition intends at-cking the government upon the Winslow affair. Mr. Gisdstone's government fermally, through Attor-

CABLE NEWS | new General Coleridge, supported an interpretation of the act exactly the opposite of the present govern-

"BREACH OF ALLEGIANCE."

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Maurice Brooks, member for Dublin, gave notice that he proposed to question Mr. Disraeli on the 12th inst. as to whether he intends to advise the Queen to extend mercy to the persons imprisioned for preach of alle-plance to Her Majesty.

The Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court has returned true bills against the mutineers of the Lennie. The trial is set down for to-morrow, and is expected to

ast three or four days. A SHEFFIELD STRIKE TERMINATED. Three thousand ironworkers of Sheffield, who were on strike, have resumed work at reduced wages.

THE PREMIER IN A PASSION-A VEHEMENT CON-TRADICTION OF AN EX-MINISTER-CHARGE OF

rehement speech denounced as calumnious the state-nent made by Mr. Lowe at a Liberal meeting in Retford that the Queen had asked two previous Premiera to introduce a bill changing the royal titles, but both

He denied the truth of the statement as far as it con-cerned himself and the late Earl of Derby, and cited a letter from Mr. Gladstone, denying that the Queen ever made such a proposal to him.

In conclusion Mr. Disraeli made a statement on the ebalf of the Queen that Mr. Lowe's assertion was ut-

FRANCE.

MACMAHON'S BULB ON PETITIONS FOR PARDON. Paris, May 2, 1876.

President MacMahon, who is receiving many petitions for pardon of political offences, has announced that any petition which does not emanate from the convict himself will be summarily rejected.

THE MINISTRY TO TEST THE PEELING OF THE PARLIAMENT-CABINET CONFERENCE WITH THE BASQUES' DELEGATION.

MADRID, May 2, 1876. The Ministry intend making the approval of the udget a Cabinet question.

Dudges a Captace question.

In council with the Provincials.

The conferences between Don Antonio Canovas del Cassello, President of the Council, and the delegates frem the Basque provinces, commenced yesterday.
THE ROYAL AUTHORITY MUST BE GENERALLY ESPON

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has informed the urged the preservation of the fueros, that the Basque Provinces and Navarre must submit to the conscription

The delegates asked time to consider and Senor Canovas granted them five days.

#### GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN RIGHTS TO BE OBLITERATED.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day the Rail-way bill passed its third reading by a vote of 216 year to 160 nays.

by Herr Lasker, asking the government simultaneously with the cession of the Prussian Railway to transfer to the Empire all Prussian's rights of supervision over

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

THE INTERSTATE DIFFICULTIES LIKELY TO BE

SETTLED. VIENNA, May 2, 1876. A joint conference between the Austrian and Hun-garian Ministers is to be held to-day, at which the Em-

peror will preside.

It is believed that the questions at issue will be definitively settled.

HUNGARY.

It is announced that a complete agreement has been arrived at on all points relative to the renewal of the

ngarian compromise. ssary bills on the subject will be introduced eously in the Austrian Reichsrath and Hunga-

The two governments have bound themselves to sup-

## TURKEY.

SEVERE LOSSES OF THE IMPERIALISTS NEAR NICSIC-THE VICTORIOUS PACHA SAID TO BE SUBROUNDED BY INSURGENTS-DETAILS OF DES-PERATE FIGHTING—CONTRADICTORY CLAIMS

LONDON, May 2, 1876. A special despatch to the Times from Risano, in Dal-matis, says:—The Turks lost 3,000 and the insurgents 120 men during the four days' fighting preceding the

MUEHTAR PACHA IN DANGER Ragusa, May 2, 1876. Siavonic advices claim that Mukhtar Pacha was de feated after the relief of Nicsic, and retreated to Noz-drev, where he is now surrounded.

THE GREAT POWERS HOPE FOR PEACE

Bentin, May 2, 1876. Count Andrassy's visit here is generally regarded as an indication that peaceful counsels will prevail with regard to the Eastern question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2, 1876.

Mukhtar Pacha reports by tolegraph that he has returned to Gatschko after another sanguinary engage-

what the conquerer hopes.

He hopes his victory will lead to the termination of

He says that in the last battle, which was fought on Sunday while the troops were on the march to Gaischko, the insurgents numbered 16,000 and lost 1,000 killed and wounded, in addition to 400 on the pre-

The Turks throughout the expedition lost \$5 killed

and 161 wounded.

He declares the victory was decisive.

THE TURKISH REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Ragesa, May 2, 1876.
Sciavonic accounts of the battle of Sunday assert that
Mukhtar Pacha was defeated and compelled to take
refuge in Gatschks, and that in four days' fighting he
lost 2,500 killed, while the insurgents lost only 400.

RUSSIAN OPINION OF AN AUSTRO-TURKISH OCCU-PATION OF THE INSURGENT TERRITORY-THE PORTE CAN ARRANGE A PEACE.

Loxnon, May 3, 1876.

The Times Berliu despatch says there are symptoms that Russia does not object to the temporary joint occupation of Herzegovina by Austrian and Turkish troops, provided Austria consents to the present reform proposals being replaced by something like the programme which the insurgents submitted to Baron LOXDON, May 3, 1876.

THE INSURGENTS ANXIOUS TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE. The Russian Telegraphic Agency is informed that the situation is unchanged. The inaurgents profess read; nees to lay down their arms when they receive the Pacification depends on the wisdom of the Porte.

## DAHOMEY.

THE KING'S CHALLENGE TO BATTLE AC-CEPTED BY THE BRITISH -- A SOLEMN PAUSE BEFORE ACTION.

Loxpon, May 2, 1876.

This morning's papers publish the following:—"The

King of Dahomey's reported invitation to Commoders Hewett to come to Abomey and receive payment of the fine imposed upon him for maltreating a British sub-ject in powder and bullets, appears to have been so

Orders have been given for assembling a fleet at Whydah to take active proceedings if the amount of the the west arrican warnes will may time to

An opportunity, however, will be given the King to change his present attitude, and hostilities will be post-poned until June or later.

#### THE SIOUX WAR.

GENERAL GIBBON'S COLUMN IN MONTAWA-TH CROWS GOING TO FIGHT THE SIGUL-NEW COLD FIELDS DISCOVERED-ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MINERS SET OUT FOR THEM.

BOREMAN, Montana, April 14, 1876.

General Gibbon's command, consisting of six companies of the Seventh United States infantry and four Sloux country. It is presumed their line of march will be by way of the Big Horn country, where they will co-operate with Generals Crook and Custer's columns in driving the Sioux out of the territory lying between

General Gibbon carried with him a large train of government and citizen wagons, containing sixty days' supplies of forego and rations for 500 men.

A courier just in from his column reports it 110 miles from Ellis and moving down the Yellowstone River. The destination is believed to be the mouth of Big Horn River, where a depot will be established, from which held at their agency near the mouth of Stillwater on the 9th of April, and General Gibbou called on the Crows to give him such aid as they could in subduing the Stoux. give him such aid as they could in subduing the Stoux. Chiefs claiming to represent 3,000 Crows were present at the Council, and great excitement prevailed, many of the chiefs declaring it was the duty of the Crow Nation to sid the whites, who had always been their irienus, against their ancient and inveterate enemies, the Stoux. The Crows asked time to consider, and it was believed most of the young men would go to war against the Stoux. Lately the Stoux have been nuiting on the Crow reservation, and have killed several Crows. The Crows say they cannot thus the buffale on their own land for fear of the Stoux, and only a few weeks ago asked the whites to come and help them drive the enemy beyond the Yellowstone. All the Big and Little Horn country is included in the Crow reservation, and game is plenty near the mouth of the Big Horn River, but the Stoux occupied the country and the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows could not hunt. The Stoux have whipped the Crows and the many country have put a new spirit is them, and it is believed they will seize upon this opportunity to revenge themselves upon the Stoux or past injuries.

A letter from the Grow Agency, dated April's, says:—
"A party of 197 miners, with twenty-seven wagons and over fifty pack animals, left here to-day for the head waters of Tongue River, to dig for gold. There were several Chinamen and one woman in the party. All the men had six months' provisions and were thoroughly armed. They nave been lying in camp for several days waiting for General Gibbon's command to come down the Yellowatone. Last night the leaders of the expedition held a conference with General Gibbon, the nature of which is not known, but it is believed he encouraged them to go ahead and find gold if they could. At all events, they marched very promptly this morning, taking the trail leading from the Yellowstone to the site of old Fort C. F. Smith, at the head of the Big Horn River. From Fort Smith they will go to old Fort Phil Kearney and locate on the head waters of Goose Greek and Little and Big Pineycreets, all of which streams are tributaries of the Tongue River. The country has been aiready prospected and gold has been jound. It is said that diggings paying \$4 per day to the hand have been discovered, and it is believed the country is very rich in gold. If the miners do not find satisfactory diggings on Tongue River and its tributaries then they will push on to the Black Hills, marching by way of Fort Fetterman. All the men who went from the Crow Agency to the new gold fields from Medicine Bow, on the Union Pacific Rail-road, would be about 250 miles."

#### THE CONVICTED CONSPIRATORS.

STRONG EFFORTS TO ESCAPE BY TRICK OR PARDON FROM PRISON BARS-M'KEE, M'DON-ALD AND MAGUIRE LOOKING TO GRANT FOR

Sr. Louis, May 2, 1876. United States District Judge Treat and Attorney Dyer sent a telegraphic message to President Grant this afternoon declining to join in the recom-mendation for the commutation of the sentence of ex-Collector Con. Maguire. Maguire, however, in spite of this adverse action, still says he believes the President will remit the imprisoning part of the sen-sence, and he will start for Washington in the morn

ing to see the President personally.

In connection with the letter written by Ford to President Grant, in which the President is warned against Georral McDonald as a bad man, McDonald asys at the time Ford did not personally know him and that he subsequently wrote to the President and the Treasury Department acknowledging that he had formed an unjust opinion of McDonald and that the McDonald and that McDonald and t

the Treasury Department acknowledging that he had formed an unjust opinion of McDonald and that McDonald was a trustworthy man. McDonald says he has written to President Grant asking that Ford's subsequent letters about him be published.

McKee is sanguine he will escape all or the greater part of his imprisonment. His friends in Washington telegraphed to-night that General Sherman would use his influence to accomplish that result.

Joyce and McDonald openly complain that McKee and Maguiro have been treated with marked partiality. A new United States Grand Jury was organized to-day, and it is expected that there will be some new crooked whiskey indictments.

The cases of the distillers and rectifiers who pleaded guilty are to be called up to-morrow on a motion of the District Autoriesy demanding sentence, and there is great uneasiness among this class of ringsters as to what government is going to do with them.

Mrs. Joyce, wite of Colonel Joyce, is here, and expresses confidence that she will secure a pardon for her husband by the fall.

## A GOVERNMENT SITE FORFEITED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1876. In the City Council to-day Administrator Bertoli offered a resolution instructing the City Attorney to take steps to recover a square of ground donated by the city to the government in 1835 for the location of a United States mint. The condition of the bequest was that in case the government should at any time cease to keep up a branch mint the property should revert to the city. The mint has not been re-established since

MURDER BY CANADIAN INDIANS.

QUEERC, May 2, 1876.

Intelligence has reached here from Chicoutimi, Quebec, to the effect that during the past winter three men left there on a hunting excursion to the neighborhood of Lake Mistissinny. Since their departure nothing had been heard of their movements until a few days ago, when an indian discovered two bodies in the woods, pierced with bullets, one of the bodies being recognized as that of Thomas Gagne, one of the missing men. Concerning the whereabouts of the third man nothing is known as yet. It is generally believed that these hunters met with a party of Nasgoupi Indians, by whom they were murdered.

THE BELFRY MURDERER.

A petition for the commutation of the death sen-tence of Thomas W. Piper, the beliry murderer, was presented to the Governor and council to-day, but pro-ceedings were postponed. A motion for a new trial will be made to-day or to-morrow.

MURDER TRIAL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 2, 1876. The trial of Frank Ruttan, charged with the murder of the school girl, Sarah Conklin, in Rutland Woods last November, was commenced this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Merwin presiding. The Court was occupied all day in obtaining a jury, which is not yet complete.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2, 1876.

Sax Francisco, May 2, 1876.

A memorial has been prepared by Anthony Egl,
J. R. Robinson and Authony Cooldt, stockholders of
the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, addressed
to the Stock Exchanges of New York and
the principal Reropean fluencial centres, stating,
in relation to the character and standing
of the bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, that the
Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad, that the
Central Pacific, and the property of the Southern
Pacific was acquired by the earnings of the Central Pacific, and the Southern road is now
and always has been under the management
of the directors of the Central road; that said
bonds are invalid, because no occasion or necessity existed at the time of issuing them to warrant it, and
are unauthorized by law. The memorialists make this
statement to advise those several exchanges as to what
they consider the real standing of said bonds, and they
will also file a bill in a court of this State to obtain a decrose to declare such bonds illegally and improperly
Issued.

#### THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THE QUESTION OF CLOSING THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ON SUNDAY-OPPRESSIVE POST AGE ON PAMPHLETS-A JUDICIAL COMMIT-THE INSTITUTED AS A LEGAL TRIBUNAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2, 1876. The Methodist General Conterence assembled punc-tally at nine o'clock, Bishop Scott presiding. The assual religious services followed and the reading of yea-

terday's proceedings.
THE SABBATH AT THE CENTENNIAL. Rev. F. H. Price, of the Upper lowa Conference, sub

Mev. F. H. Price, or the upper lower and the ages of the mitted the following:—

Whereas the history of the world in all the ages of the past demonstrates the fact that a nation without a Sabbath rillts rapidly and c-rainly into infidelity and barbarism; and whereas this nation claims to be a Christian nation, and consequently to believe in the Christian Sabbath; and whereas it is strongly nyged in certain quarters that the great Centenniai Exposition soon to be opened in Philadel phila shall be kept open on the Sabbath day, thereby holding in contempt, its sacredness and declaring to the world that we disregard the Divine injunction to keep it hely; there we had the contempt of the contempt of the contempt.

ore to it.

If the control of the Methodies by the conference of the Methodies by the conference of the Methodies by the conference of the Methodies by the control of the people of the great nation, that we earnestly protest against such that the conference of the day, and request the officers who control his celebration of the Centeunial of the American Ladesdeece to close the doors during the hours of the Christian substant, and thus publish to the world that as a nation we loud the day sacred.

Resolved, That the managers of the Centeunial are entitled to the gratifude of all good citizens for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds connected with the Expestion.

a substitute tendering the thanks of the General Con-ference to the Centennial Commissioners for their ac-tion in determining to close both the buildings and grounds under their care on the Christian Sabbath. After discussion the proposition and substitute were referred to a committee of three to be hereatter ap-

Bishop Harris announced the following committee ordered yesterday:—On Centennial Observances—E. O. Haven, D. D., Syracuse University; General C. B. Fisk, New York: J. M. Trimble, D. D. Ohio; R. F. Gueal, Chicago; Rev. L. D. Barrowa, New Hampshire; G. J. Ferry, Newark; C. G. Fisher, Georgia; M. W. Jackson, Pennsylvania, and H. C. Benton, California. Committees on rules and on time and piace for receiving fraternal delegates were also announced.

A resolution offered by Rev. J. S. Bingham that section 515 of the Discipline be amended so as to read, "The General Conference shall appoint a committee on boundaries, consisting of one member from each annual Conference, to be nominated by the delegations repectively, and over which a bishop snall preside, and of which one of the secretaries of the General Conference shall be secretary, and of which twenty-live shall be a quorum; all matters pertaining to Conference lines shall be referred to this committee, and its decision shall be final," led to a protracted debate, and was finally adopted.

The Postal Grievance.

Roy. H. Price, of Upper Iowa, submitted the following:—

Rov. H. Price, of Upper Iowa, submitted the following:

Whereas the benevolent corporations of our own and other churches engaged in various forms of missionary and educational work of recognized public necessity and value are expected and required to publish annuais, giving waintended to the publish annuais, giving waintended to the third of the people and, send them to our pastors and others, and in so doing need to avail themselves of the United States mails; and whereas the phystage on such annuals has, under the rulings of the Pest Office Department, for more than a year past been unjust and oppressive and almost probiblery, and almost probiblery, and almost probiblery, and admost probiblery, and oppressive and almost probiblery, and oppressive the United States Senare, as the Uli recently passed by the United States Senare as the Uli recently passed by the Linke Requisited and oppressive the continuance of such inequitable and oppressive and appressive to the continuance of such inequitable and apprential matter of no more public benefit; therefore.

Resolved, That we respectfully but saruestly protest against the passage by the Hones of Representatives of the bull recently passed by the Senare, with this unjust provision included; and we do hereby respectfully memoralize Congress to so modify the postal laws that the snuais published by our beavolent corporations ma, pass through the mails at the same rate of postage that other publishers are required to pay on monthly and quarterly magazines.

Is was unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to

be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Conference next ratified the nominations for members of standing committees.

A motion was submitted providing for the appointment of a standing committee of twelve, to be named the Committee on Judicial Proceedings, and to consist of one from each General Conference, and nominated by the conferences respectively, to when committee all questions of law and the record of judicial conferences shall be referred. The proposition led to a longthened discussion, in which a number of delegates took part.

Bishop Simpson said the bishops would be gladly relieved of their present responsibility of deciding legal questions. questions.

A substitute to refer the record of judicial conferences to the Committee on Episcopacy was lost, and the motion to appoint a judicial committee adopted.

Adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

## · A HORRIBLE DEATH.

WELL ENOWN JEWELRY MERCHANT MISTERI-OUSLY BURNED TO A CRISP IN HIS STORE.

NEW HAVEN, May 2, 1876. Early this morning the Fire Department, in response to an alarm, proceeded up Chapel street, when, oppo-site Exchange Building, they discovered smoke issuing from the windows of Alfred J. Bethell's jewelry store. There was a strong smell of burning cloth, and the Fire Marshal ordered his men to break into and enter

This required the work of a few moments only, and resulted in finding the body of Mr. Bothell in the rear of the store, seated in a chair near the stove, burned of the store, seated in a chair near the stove, burned almost to a crisp. The body was instantly removed to the sidewalk and a stream of water turned upon it, but every effort to resuscitate it was unavailing. Later it was removed to the Morgue, where it was inspected by Dr. Anderson, who pronounced life extinct. The left breast and side were horribly burned and charred, the abdomen bloated as if exposed to intense heat, and

Dr. Anderson, who pronounced life extinct. The breast and side were horribly burned and charred, abdomen bloated, as if exposed to intense heat, a every shred of clothing was in cinders. Indicate pointed to the fact that deceased had come to his deasome hours belove the fire alarm was sounded.

MYSTERIOUS CINCURSTANCES.

There seems to be much doubt as to exactly how M Bethell met his death. On Monday morning he was to his store as usual; but, complaining feeling faint, was conveyed home in a cai riage. Toward night he returped and expressed himsel as in good physical condition. He was seen by severa friends in the evening, and appeared to be in usual good spirits. In the opinion of some Mr. Bethell dies of heart disease while seated in his chair; that a cigal which he had been smoking had fallen from his finger and ignited his clothing, with the sad result as above. It is believed that the fire did not produce suffocation, and that he died without suffering.

Mr. Bethell was widely known and highly respected as a merchant and citizen. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had attained his thirty-second degree in that order. His sge was about forty years. The finding of a platol near the chair where the body was found would seem to indicate suicide, as one barrel of the platel had been discharged, but at the inspection of the body no wound of any kind produced by a builet was found, nor was there any blood to be seen.

Until the result of a formal and thorough examination is gnade known the

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Mill River, above the upper dam, at Leeds, in Hamp-shire county, was the theatre of an exciting scene yes-terday afternoon, in which Joseph Shearn, Superin-tendent of the silk mill was star actor. He was in a boat teaching his eight-year old boy to row, when he discovered that his little girl of three years, who had discovered that his little girl of three years, who had been sitting in the stern, had disappeared. He at once dived into the water, and, snatching the child, swam to the shore, although encumbered by an overcoat and ruiber boots. Arriving at the bank, he was compelled at once to drop the girl, throw off extra clothing and swim after the boat, which was drifting toward the dam. Seeing that he was not gaining on it he called to two men coming down the railroad track to save the boy. This they were able to do by the boat's drifting within reach of the shore. By this time the father, who was in the middle of the river, was taken with cramp and would doubtless have perished but for the timely discovery of an upright stake, to which he clung until rescued by the men who had secured the boat and boy.

INTERNATIONAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

General R. Brinckerhoff, President of the Ohio Ar-chaeological Association, announces that, in pursuance of instructions given by the society at its last annual of instructions given by the society at its last annual meeting an international convention of archaeologists has been called to meet at Philadelphia on the 4th of September next. The most distinguished scientific men of the United States and Canadas are engaged in the movement, and the call has been signed by such mon as Professor S. F. Baird, Hon. J. D. Baidwin, Principal J. W. Dawson, of Montreal; F. W. Putnam, Secretary of the American Association, and others. Invitations have been sent to prominent scientific men in Europe, and a large attendance from home and abroad is anticipated. The object of the Convention is to bring together all persons interested in archaeological subjects.

TORONTO LONGING FOR DOM PEDRO. TOROXTO, Ont., May 2, 1876.

The City Council have resolved to invite Dom Pedro to visit Toronto, and the City Clerk has been instruc to correspond with the Brazilian Consul at New York for the purpose of ascertaining His Majesty's move-

## THE DON CARLOS STORY.

HALIPAX, N. S., May 2, 1576. The story that Don Carlos and three of his generals arrived here two weeks ago on the steamer Hiberaian, is contradicted by a gentleman who was a passenger by that vessel, and who is personally acquainted with Don Carlos. THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

THE COLORED PARTISANS STRONG FOR MOR-TON-SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR-THE CIVIL SER-VICE MACHINERY EMPLOYED FOR CONKLING

ATLANTA. May 2, 1876.

The delegates to the Georgia Republican Convention have now all arrived and the lobbying places are filled with eager politicians. The Convention will be the largest and most efficient which has assembled in several years, over two-thirds of the counties being repro-sented. The negroes have taken things in their own hands and a majority of the delegates are colored. It is very much feared by the white republicans that the run away with the whole concern, and the indications to-night certainly look that way. Edwin Belcher, the leader of the colored hosts, says to your correspon-dent:— We negroes have a big working majority in dent:—"We negroes have a big working majority in the Convention and there are only three colored men that I can find that are not for Morton. My district sends one white delegate and thirty six colored delegates, solid for Morton. If I sould count on my men standing up to me I would introduce resolutions instructing for Morton. I shall see to it that the Morton men shall control the delegation, and we shall insist on half the places being given to colored

THE LINEAL SUCCESSOR OF SURNER and entitled to every colored vote in the South."

Your correspondent finds that an attempt is being made by the white leaders to moderate the Morton feeling and control the negro element. This may be successful to the extent of inducing the Morton men to desist from attempting to instruct the designer, Judge Lochrane, who, though not a pronounced republican, is very influential with the party, is putting in some work for Morton, though he was formerly though to lavor Bristow. Foster Blodgett, who during recont struction days carried Georgia politics in his vespocket, is here just from the Arkansas Convention, working for Morton and keeping the tone and temper of the colored troops up to the pitch. Judge Morton, of Virginia, who so brilliantly engineered an unsuccessful canvass for Conkling in that State, has been here for a week assisting the District Attorney, former Chairman of the State Committee, in working

THE CONKLING FORCES.

Conking will control all the elements that may be reaghed by the party machinery and the influence of the administration is sensibly felt in his behalf. Biaine and Bristow, while they have the majority of the brightest and best white republicans at the Capitol, have developed no strongth throughout the State that may be organized inte a botential following. Their chances rest in the selection of an uninstructed delegation in which the personal popularity of their followers will secure them places. If Morton's friends introduce resolutions to instruct, they will be opposed by all the other elements in the Convention, and it is probable that the fight will be made over the personal foother that the fight will be made over the personal foother that the fight will be made over the personal foother elements in the Convention meets at welve c'clock to-morrow.

#### THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTPORD, Conn., May 2, 1876. The Connecticut Legislature meets to-morrow, when Governor Ingersoll will be inaugurated, and there will be the usual military parade. Both partice held caucuses to-night, and nominated officers of the caucuses to-night, and nominated officers of the House and Senate. The democrats nominated T. M. Wailer, of New London, for Speaker, and John R. Farnham, of Litchfield, and Homan H. Barbour, of New Britain, for Clerks of the House, and Hon. C. H. Hyde, of Stafford, as President pro tem, of the Senate, and C. G. Baccon, of Middletown, for Clerk. The republicans nominated H. Lynde Harrison, of Guilford, for Speaker, and W. P. Hanscom, of Guilford, for Speaker, and W. P. Hanscom, of Cromwell, and E. Jay Edmonds, of Hartford, for clerks. The democratic candidates will, of course, be elected. The principal interest during the first wot weeks of the session will be the canvass for United States Senator. Hou. James E. English and Hon. Wm. H. Harnum are the rival candidates for the democratic nomination. Mr. English is already here and Mr. Barnum is expected to-night. The chances are generally considered to be in favor of the latter.

#### A RIOTOUS ELECTION.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN INDIAWAP-OLIS-VOTERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2, 1876. The republicans carried the city election to-day by over 4,000 majority and elected eleven out or the thirteen Councilmen, notwithstanding the redistricting of the city. Both parties were well organized and the election was warmly contested, both parties exercising election was warmly contested, both parties exercising the utmost vigilance to prevent illegal voting. Disturbances of a minor character took place in several of the wards during the day. After the closing of the polis a serious fight was commenced near the Sixth ward voting place, which was continued northward on lilinois street to the vicinity of the Grand and Bates hotels, where it assumed the character of a rot, lasting for twenty or thirty minutes, during which time pistols, clubs and bricks were freely used, resulting in the killing of one and probably the intal injury of two colored men. There are at present eight wourfed persons at the Surgical Institute, and several other blacks and whites are known to have been taken to their homes, more or less hurt. It is impossible, from the many conflicting accounts, to give the immediate cause of the fight. No further trouble is apprehended.

Special tolograms to the city papers from points in the State show mostly republican gains.

# PARISH RIOTING.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1876. armed bodies have demanded the resignations of the parish officials.

A STATE SENATOR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

BATON ROUGH, La., May 2, 1876.

A. Conquest Clarke, the Governor's private secretary, received the following telegram this afterneon:-Senator M. H. Twitchell was mortally wounded and George King, his brother-in-law, killed white crossing the river at Coushatta, by some unknown party.

G. T. WESTER,

Clerk of Courts, Red River parish.

through Coushatta to the river bank and commenced firing with a repeating rifle at Twitchell and King, who were being irrited over the river. The results of this firing are as above stated as regards Twitchell and King, and the negro ferryman was wounded. Sciator Twitchell was one of the holding over republican Sciators. Other despatches state that an unknown man rod

BATON ROUGE, La., May 2, 1876.
At the municipal election held in Plaquemine yester-day the entire democratic ticket was elected by a large majority.

DEMOCRATIC MUNICIPAL SUCCESS.

A STRIKE ENDED. OTTAWA, May 2, 1876.
The bricklayers' and masons' strike is ended. The contractors have agreed to pay good mechanics \$2 75 per day.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 3-1 A. M.
Probabilities.

During Wednesday in the South Atlantic and Eastern Galf States, rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, cooler and clear or clearing weather will pre-vail, except slightly higher temperature in the northern

In the Western Gulf States high, followed by falling barometer, northeasteriy winds veering to southeasteriy and clear and warmer weather will prevail. In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, westerly winds backing to southerly, and warmer, generally clear weather will prevail. In the Upper Misaissippi and Lower Missouri valleys falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and warmer, generally clear weather will prevail. In the upper lake region, stationary and falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, and slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather will prevail.

In the lower lake region and Middle States, rising and stationary barometer, variable winds, shifting to

ortion.
In the Western Gulf States high, followed by falling

In the lower lake region and Middle States, rising and stationary barometer, variable winds, shifting to westerly, and in the former possibly to southerly, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather and possibly light coast rains will prevail.

In New England, rising and stationary barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slightly colder, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and is the southern portion possibly light rains will prevail.

The Tennessee River continues to rise.

Cautionary signals continue on the North Carolin THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, firmand Building:— HERALD Building:

1573, 1576,

3 A. M. 65 42 3:30 P. M. 55

6 A. M. 65 43 6 P. M. 40

9 A. M. 55 50 9 P. M. 44

12 M. 55 56 12 P. M. 40 1875.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORT ROTAL, S. C., May 2, 1876. Arrived, United St. Lehigh and Canonicus. Sailed, United States steamer Congress.

A BANK CLOSED.

The Waterville Savings Bank was closed this fore-moon in accordance with a vote passed at a moeeting of the trustees yesterday. This action was enforced by diminished deposits and notices of withdrawal. The bank examiner is now investigation; the affairs of the bank and will soon report as to its status. BRAZIL.

COFFEE MARKETS-BATE OF EXCHANGE. RIO JANEIRO, May 1, 1876.

Coffee-Market quiet, downward tendency; frats, 5,800 a 5,950 reis per 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25%. Santos, May 1, 1876.

Coffee—Market quiet; downward tendency; saperiof Santos, 5,600 a 5,750 reis per 10 kilos.

CUBA.

MOVEMENT POB THE RELIEF OF CRIPPLED SOLA

HAVANA, May 2, 1876. The Carino Español opened a grand barnar to-night for the benefit of the soldiers crippled by the war in

The value of the objects contributed to the fair is e

Spanish gold, 229 % a 230.
Exchange firm; on London, 17 a 17 % premium; ea.
Paria, 3 a 31 % premium.
Sugar dull.

PRINT CLOTHS.

Provingers, R. I., May 2, 1876.
The printing cloths market is quiet, with moderate bus ness on a basis of 3%c. cash to 30 days for the best standar and extra 04x04 goods.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.

As Officer Griffin, of the First precinct, was patrolling his post at half-past seven o'clock last night, be street. He quickly gave the alarm, and within a reasonable time the engines were on hand, but the fire had made such headway that a second alarm was found necessary. This was responded to by an extra detachment of engines and the work of ex-

by an extra detachment of engines and the work of extinguishment commenced. Crowds of people collected in the neighborhood and the police were fully occupied in keeping the fire lines insact. Although many well directed streams were playing on the flames they continued to expand, and soon Chief Engiaser Bates was obliged to send a third alarm. With the arrival of the last detachment the fire was got under control, but not before two hours of hard work on the part of the firemen. The following are the losses so far as could be ascertained:—

Straiton & Storms, leaf tobacco and cigar merchants, occupying half of the third floor and the fourth and fith floors of Nos. 178 and 180 Pearl street; loss entire stock, valued at \$30,000. D. Rosenberg & Son, tobacco merchants, first floor of No. 178 and a part of the second, stock damaged by fire and water about \$15,000. T. Colman & Co., California commission merchants, part of second floor, loss \$500. J. T. Murray, rear second floor, loss \$400. Carl Wyman, tobacco, on same floor, \$500. The building is a portion of the Stevens estate and is damaged to the extent of \$20,000. Some damago was done by water to the stock of the occupants of the adjoining building, Nos. 184 and 186 Pearl street. Among them are the American Tube Company of Beaton, Horaco R. Riley, tobacco, and Frederick C. Lindie, United States Tobacco Inspector.

Before the sending out of the second alarm Sergant Blair and Officer Griffin, of the First precinct, rushed into the burning building and assisted the tamily of the janitor, John Hill, consisting of himself, wife and child, in escaping.

The cause of the fire is unknown. n escaping. The cause of the fire is unknown,

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

United States Treasurer John C. New, arrived at the United States Treasurer John C. New, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Washington. Señor Don Luis de Potestad, of the Spanish and American Joint Claims Commission, is residing at the Brevoort House. Congressman W. C. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, arrived last evening at the Astor House. Secretary of State Henry C. Kelney, of New Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker and Rev. Walker Thompson, of Troy, are at the Hoffman House. Colenel Thomas J. Treadwell, United States Army, is quartered at the St. Denis Hotel, Judge Charles J. Folger, of the New York Court of Appeals, it at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman William H. Upson, of Ohio, and J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Bultic, is at the Union Square Hotel. J. Baxter Upham, of Boston, is at the Everett House. J. Boutton, of the French Legation at Washington, and J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House. Morton McMichael and Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Locke, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Major Edwar W. Whittemore, United States Army, is at the Glenham

# MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Russia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

half-past nine o'clock A. M. be ready at eight o'clock in the morning.
Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

GIVE YOUR DEFECTIVE COMPLEXION THE HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, 50 cents. Two important discoveries—the discovery of America by Columbus and Die. Pience's Golorn Menical Discovers, the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other founts in of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the show sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients who have been relieved of chronic aliments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village and hamlet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmar of many waters, come unleigned and hearty remmentations. It is, in combination with the Plezasant Purgattive Fallars, the great depurater of the age. Under its being action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have theroughly teased its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great medical discovery of the age.

AN IMPENDING MONEY CRISIS.—SUPPLY THY-self with Walcort's Catarin Annihilator and Pain Paint before the cresh. A REMARKABLE SUCCESS ATTENDS THE legant new silk Elastic Truss, supplied only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway; worn comfortably:

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